R IN ICELAND.

used from p. 5.]

doption and correctled by few, if any, thich they have know ine Scriptures. Before to the compiler to the compiler and superior taste for its bandsome exact that its circulation the congregation, the clerthem intimation of the new distred such as wished to ires with copies to give mes. We had scarcely got PARKER, Sec he, when it was crowded was pushed forward with emess, calling out, " put Bole-me for a Bible and Luq. Portland ; & -me for three New Tesa On examining the copy the clergyman' as a specihem seemed rather conthe smallness of the vong the first octavo edition Sible, and wanting the but, on being told by their ontained all the canonical ture, they were satisfied. the peculiar satisfaction rom the idea, that it in their power to furnish

> with this infallible Direc-Monday morning, I proseculey, accompanied by the is son, and one of his serlook off our hats for about five minutes, and implored of and protection. This pressive custom is unised in such parts of Icein uncontaminated by the those foreigners who "live in the world." Before fter having crossed a rivhe Icelander also moves then of the sense he enterendence on the Supreme he fishermen, when they take off their hats, and ayer, which they call Varating themselves to the God, and soliciting his ir labor. The following sed at the factory of Hugh I was disappointed on pies of the Scriptures pped for this harbor had mistake at another, I was Factor Baagoe, not onend his assistance to the ble, from his attachment his enlightened zeal, of most essential services. of the place, also, acmy proposal relative to ive part in the distribues to be sent to this place. time did not admit of in the company of these was obliged to leave same day, and proceeddarstad, the abode of the Mr. Scheving, where I 8th. The Dean is an the superintendance of es, and performs the dusterial office in that in According to the ache the greatest scarcity of n this part of the island ; deve there were more s to be found in his own a view to meet the ree different clergymen, he red about 300 copies of

le, and 160 New Testared the dreary volcanic reth, which, together with Modrudal, it was necessary se, in order to reach the To whatever side I turn-

ed, nothing presented itself to my view, but the dismal effects of subterranean fires, and the most lucid proofs of the decomposition which the earth is still undergoing at this place. At one time I had to pass over a track of lava between two parallel rents, the bottom of which I could not discover, from the quantity of smoke they continued to send forth; and at some places the space between them was scarcely sufficient to allow the horses to pass: at another time I was separated from semi-liquid beds of burning sulphur only by a decenful crust, which, in some places, was so thin, that on the horse's foot sinking in the mould, a hole was made, from which a quantity of steam issued with a hissing noise. The road here lies across a mountain of brimstone, which sends up, without intermission, immense columns of smoke into the atmosphere. At Reykiahlid, or " The Smoking Mountain-Side," where I pitched my tent for a night, I was greatly struck at the appearance of the church, which, in almost a miraculous manner, escaped the general conflagration in the year 1728. Reaching the north-west corner of the low earthen wall, by which the church-yard is inclosed, the fiery torrent that was poured down from the adjacent mountain, has been suddenly arrested in its progress; and, at the distance of only two feet from the wall, had divided into two separate streams, by which it has pursued its course, till, advancing about twenty yards, the streams have again united, and left the church and burying-ground uninjured in the midst of the surrounding flames. " O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of

Excepting the passage of the formi-

dable river called lokuls ai Axarfirdi,

where I providentially had a narrow escape from a watery grave, I encountered no difficulty of any moment in passing through the desert. On the morning of the 22d, I arrived at Hof, near Vopnafiord, where I met with the kindest reception from the Rev. A. Thorsteinson, Dean of North Mule Syssel, who is already known to the Society by his letter, inserted in the Ninth Report. Having read the letters of introduction which I delivered him, he could not contain his joy on learning the provision that had been made for Iceland, and broke out in expressions of gratitude to God, whose kind providence had paved the way for the bestowment of this blessing upon her. Some years ago he had received for distribution 200 copies of the New Testament, but they only went a little way in supplying the wants of the people, and he verily believed, judging from their state and disposition, that he could dispose of as many thousands in the course of a few months. The parish of Hof contains upwards of four hundred souls, yet there is only one above six years of age that cannot read, and that individual is prevented by a natural infirmity. The longer I was in company with the Dean, and the wider scepe we gave to the conversation, the more did he coalesce; and like the disciples of old, "our hearts burned within us" while we talked of the wisdom and goodness displayed in the plan of the Divine Government, the excellence of the Christian Institution, and the pleasing prospects of the extension of the moral dominion of Jesus, which at present open on the view of the church. Excluded, by insurmountable local circumstances, from all information relative to the state of religion in other parts of the world, the accounts I had it in my power to communicate were as cold waters to a thirsty soul. The establishment and progress of Bible Societies, in particular, he could not but regard with a degree of reverence mingled with the most joyful admiration. In the course of the evening and following morning, we settled the mode of supply, the Dean engaging to institute an immediate inquiry, relative to the number of the poor, whose circumstances required that copies be given them gratis, as also how many wish to purchase copies of the Bible or New Testament, and, on the completion of the investigation, to write to Copenhagen, by the autumn ships, for the quantity needed within his charge.

At Eskifford, I was happy to find a considerable supply had arrived, and that Mr. Vidalin, brother to the Bishop, and Sheriff of the district, was cordially disposed to do every thing that lay in his power for the promotion of the good cause. I soon explained my plan to him; and I had the satisfaction, before leaving the place, to see the distribution of the Scriptures actually commenced. From this gentleman, as well as the other residents at the Factory, and the Rev. Mr. G. Paulson, of Holmar, I received many services : indeed, they scarcely knew how to find terms sufficiently strong to express their concurrence in the design of my mission. From a letter of thanks from the Sheriff, in the name and behalf of the inhabitants of this Syssel, a translation of which I have already forwarded to the Society, the committee will have seen, with what

joy the copies have been received, and how the Icelanders, inspired with sentiments of gratitude, implore the choicest blessings of heaven on their generous benefactors.

Having spent too much of the 29th at the house of the excellent Mr. Pauison, I got benighted in a desert mountaintract, and, after wading and leading the horses a considerable way down the channel of a river, out of which I had the utmost difficulty in extricating myself, I pitched my tent in a morass on the right bank of the river, not daring to proceed any further in the dark. Next day I visited the Dean of South Mule Syssel, the Rev. Mr. Gisleson, who received me with much kindness, and repeatedly assured me, that his Deanery stood in great want of the Divine Oracles. The present supply he could view in no other light than that of the manna which came down from heaven. Making the same arrangement with him that I had done with the other Deans, I proceeded on to Berrifford, at which factory a considerable quantity of Bibles had arrived. With no small concern I learned, that the factor, Mr. Stephensen, was absent, but having previously been informed of his literary and patriotic habits, I felt persuaded that the cause would meet with his cordial approbation, and strenuous support. Nor have I been disappointed by the issue : as in consequence of a letter which I addressed to him while I stopped at his house, he not only soon disposed of the copies that had been sent him, but even ordered more from Copenhagen the following year.

On the 3d of September I reached Stafafel, a parsonage occupied by the Rev. Berg Magnussen, Dean of East Skaftafell Syssel, who had already been apprized of the new edition of the Scriptures, and waited with impatient anxiety for the arrival of copies in his district. He had been endeavoring to procure an Icelandic Bible for his own use these seventeen years past, but had, at last, given up all hopes of ever obtaining the treasure. His joy on receiving a copy from me was very great; and, previously to my departure, he wrote a circular epistle to his ciergy, communicating to them the joyful intelligence, and directing them what measures to adopt, in order to ascertain the real wants of their

parishioners.

During the following ten days I was that up within a narrow space, sometimes only half a mile in breadth, bounded on the left by the ocean, and on the right by an immense chain of ice-mountains, from which numerous sub-divisions project towards the coast, and pour from their interior several very formidable rivers, which render travelling in this quarter a matter of no small difficulty and danger; as there is neither terry nor bridge over them; the only practicable mode of passing them being on horseback. The accounts I had heard of these rivers, and the terrible aspect they presented on my approaching them, were, certainly, in a high degree, calculated to intimidate the mind: but if Pompey could say, when dissuaded by his friends from putting to sea in a storm, in order to procure provisions for the army : " It is necessary that I should go, but it is not necessary that I should live," much more was I called upon to arm my mind with the same resolation, in order to provide perishing sinners with the means of life and salvation. My confidence was in the faithfulness of Him who hath promised, " When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee :" and, biessed be his name, he caused me to experience the fulfilment of his promise in a very wo serful manner. One evening my servant and all my baggage-lorses were swept a long way down by the fury of one of these rivers, and I was obliged to spend the night alone under as inclement sky; but the Lord was with ne; and in the multitude of my thoughts within me his comforts delighted my sail.

Wherever I came the people received me with open arms, and complained sadly of the dearth of the Scriptures. In the parish of Kalfafell, which contains seventy souls, I found only one Bible, besides that belonging to he church; and, what is remarkable, in the parise of Thyekvabæ Abbey, where about the middle of the thirteenth century, the first attempt was made to translate the Scriptures into the vernacular language, not a single copy was found toexist at the present day! I had here an opportunity of visiting several clergymen, who all promised their assistance in promoting the circulation of the Scriptures. On the 15th, I spent some timeat Fell, with Dean Bryniolfson, who had been recently advanced to the office, and consequently had it not in his power to give me any exact idea relative to the actual wants of the people : but he engaged to do his utmost in order to procure me information on the subject in the course of the

On my arrival at Odde I received a cordial welcome from the Rev. Steingrim Jonson, Dean of Rangarvalla Syssel, who, I was happy to find, had airea-

dy, in expectation of my visiting him, matured a plan for the proper distribution of the Holy Scriptures among the parishes committed to his care. The total population is about 4,000, yet few families were in possession of Bibles; and the Dean assured me, that not more than half of them were able to purchase copies. In consequence of subsequent arrangements with Mr. Jonson, I placed at his disposal 229 Bibles, and 424 New Testaments for gratuitous distribution

within his district. As the Dean of the neighboring Syssel lived at some distance to the northwest of Mount Hecla, and the rainy season had set in, I was under the necessity of abandoning my purpose of visiting him: but shortly after my return to R ykiavik, I wrote him a letter, requesting him to inform his clergy, & through them, the inhabitants of the Syssel, of the arrival of the Scriptures, and to acquaint me with the number of poor people whose circumstances did not admit of their purchasing copies. From the returns made by the clergy, it was evident the most severe famine of the word of God prevailed in the district: in proof of which one instance deserves to be mentioned; that in a certain quarter of the Syssel, not more than one copy of the Bible was found to exist among the inhabitants of three parishes! A supply of New Testaments having come to the Factory of Eyrarbacka, I ordered 100 copies to be distributed gratis by the Sysselmand among the poorest in the vicinity; and have since been favored with a letter of thanks, a translation of which shall accompany this Report.

After an absence of about two months, during which time I had travelled upwards of 1200 British miles, I arrived again at Reykiav k on the 20th of September, with a heart full of gratitude to the God of my life for the rich experience I had had of his providential mercy, and the facilities he had afforded me in the way of ascertaining and making provision for the scriptural wants of more than one half of the population of this extensive island. It was painful to reflect, that many of them would still be destitute of the treasures of wisdom and knowledge during the winter : yet, on the other hand, it gave me much joy to think that my journey had put several hundreds in possession of them; that they would be read and listened to in family circles in which ever had never before appeared; and that the per distribution the ensuing year.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE HOTTENTOTS.

[In the year 1808, the United Brethren established a mission among the Hottentots in Gruenekloof, South Africa. The following extracts from the Diary of the Missionaries will be found interesting :]

Steps preparatory to the Establishing of a Mission at Gruenekloof.

The Bretheren Kuester and Bonatz were sent from Goadenthal, in order to survey the spot offered to the Bretaren by the Government, and to make their report thereon. They found there from sixty to seventy Holtentots, residing in twelve huts.

We conversed with several of them, they say.) and, by and by, there came a good many to us of their own accord. The women and children sat down in a semi-circle before us, the men standing behind them. We asked them whether they were willing that one or two missionaries from Gnadenthal should come and live with them, and teach them the way of salvation. They all, as with one voice, answered, "Yes: we beg they may come." Before this conversation, their behavior had been rather shy; but when they heard that we were teachers from Gnadenthal, all fear was at an end, and they became quite confident. One of the women said, " I too have got a soul, for which I ought to be concerned." BrotherKuester visited an old man in his hut, and asked him the same question as we had asked the rest: he quite rejoiced at it, and said, " O yes: that is good. I have now lain here above two years, and cannot walk; but as soon as a church is built here, I will get myself carried into it, that I also may hear God's word, and learn how I may be saved." Of all the Hottentots here, one only, a woman, had ever been at Gnadenthal. In general we must say that we felt much affection for them; and could confidently hope that our Lord would gather together a flock in this place also, as it appears that they have already a great desire to hear the word of God.

Missionaries at Gruenekloof.

Encouraged by the hopeful prospect, the Brethren at Gnadenthal appointed the Missionaries J. P. Kohrhammer and J. H. Schmitt to labor at this new station: where they entered on their work March 24th, 1808.

Extracte from the Diary of Gruenekloof.

(For the years 1808 and 1809.)
March 15, 1808.—We left Gnadentnal, accompanied by brother Kuester

and his wife. We were commended by our Brethren in fervent prayer to the grace of our Lord and Saviour, and the guidance of His Holy Spirit, for the new work, committed unto us.

March 24 - We arrived safe at the place of our future abode. The text of Scripture appointed for this day" was remarkably encouraging to us : Isa. xliv.

March 27 .- We set out in a waggon to visit the Hottentots in Lauws Kraal, and informed their Captain, Klapmus, that we wished to see and converse with his people, and therefore requested him to convene them for the purpose. In a short time, about 100 men, women, and children assembled We went with them to the shady declivity of a hill, bordered by a poplar wood, a fine spring of water refreshing the ground. Hither they had conveyed an old broken settee and some old chairs for our accommodation; and after singing a few verses, Be ther K. addressed them on the view we had in coming hither, to make them acquainted with their Saviour, shewing how He, out of love to sinners, and to redeem them from sin and death, and reconcile them to God, had suffered the death of the cross. The Hottentots listened with great apparent devotion, and afterwards expressed their thanks in a lively man-

They were then told, that all those who wished to hear the word of God, and to live in conformity to it, should seek, if possible, to place their huts nearer to their teacher's dwelling. They agreed to the proposals made to them in this view; and on the day following, several came to ask leave to live on our

March 30 - We measured off 18 lots of ground for huts and gardens. The huts or cottages are to stand in two parallel lines, inclosing the garden ground.

April 1 - We saw with pleasure that the Hottentots went diligently to work, to put up the huts upon the beforementioned lots; and on the 2d, two out of the eighteen were already inhabited.

April 3 .- Brother K. preached for the first time in this place to a considerable number of Hottentots. They were all very still and attentive; and afterwards expressed their gratitude in a manner which encouraged us to hope, that the word of the Cross will approve itself in this place also, as the power of God unto salvation.

April 9.—Being Palm Sunday, we had again many hearers, and week diti-gently visited by the Hottentots during

On Easter-Sunday great attention prevailed among our audience, while we endeavored to set forth Jesus, who died, rose, and revived, that he might raise us up unto newness of life.

April 24 .- We acquainted the Hottentots that we were now ready to begin to keep schools, and should be glad to see both men, women, and children, come to be instructed : they should therefore consider about it, and those who wished to learn, might have their names written down, but none should do it by compulsion.

April 25 -Sixteen women and eleven children came to beg for instruction, both in reading and in the Christian Doctrines. We took down their names, spoke with them of the benefit of Christian Instruction, and gave them leave to

May 2 .- We began our school with 14 men, 23 women, and 22 children. For the present, the men will have two, the women two, and the children four schools in a week, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be meetings for the children, to which also the adults have leave to come. The daily eveningmeetings will be held, as usual, in our settlements.

May 8 -Upward of 70 Hottentots attended Divine Worship.

May 11 and 12 .- Several Hottentots called upon us to speak about the state of their souls. Pitt Seldon said : " Wherever I am, I cannot get rid of the thought, that all is not right with me. When I am at work with six or seven other men, and they are conversing about things, which formerly I delighted to hear, I am like a deaf man. I cannot bear to hear it, but must go alone into the woods, and cry to God for mercy: then I feel somewhat comforted." We encouraged him not to cease crying to the Lord, till he is assured of the forgiveness of his sids.

To hear such expressions from the Hottentots is indeed very agreeable; but we have had experience enough to know, that with many of them, they are mere words, and not to be depended upon. The manner of living among them is more beastly than human, and they are continually exposed to evil: but we wait the Lord's time, and pray him to work a thorough conversion in them.

June 10 .- Two Hottentots were admitted as candidates for baptism, Pitt

Books of texts, for daily meditation circulated yearly throughout the Breth Churches. Editore.

us Department. Rev. Ebenezer Henderson,

by visit to Iceiand, for the origing into effect the

British and Foreign Bible PARI'I. med several letters of inthe eastern quarters of nd a travelling directory, Deputy Governor had the stomake our for me; and with the Dean and Shethe circulation of the these parts, I took my de-Eyaford, on the afternoon August, and arrived the the church and parsonhere I was very affectionby the clergy man, to whom rof recommendation from On learning the object of informed me that a conside. noth of Bibles and New would be needed for the of which he is Rector : opies of the New Testament in had been circulated her rather tended to make the people more visible, nem any adequate supply. being the Lord's day, I ne service in the Church. sermon and one of the prayexpress notice was taken God! How unsearchable are his judgmade for the spiritual inhabitants, by the recent ments, and his ways past finding out!"

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Seldon and Catharine Picters; and on the 12th, a woman, Gried Dikkoppf, who had been a candidate at Gnadentnal, was baptized by brother K. and called Mary. This being the first baptismal transaction here, many heathen attended and were deeply affected by it.

June 18 .- With our neighbors, and the white people in general, we live in peace, and enjoy much friendship and regard from them: though some were disposed to think, that by our collecting the Hottentots into one settlement, we should prevent them working at the farmers'. We have fully explained to all who inquired about it, that we by no means wish to detain them, but rather encourage them to diligence; and especially see to it, that they keep their word with the farmers and do their work faithfully, according to the precepts contained in the word of God. To this all the farmers both about Gnadenthal and the Capetown can bear witness.

Aug. 19.—By occasion of a man, called Boy Kleenboy, obtaining leave to live on our land, we again made our people acquainted with the rules of the settlement, and desired them to avoid transgressing them. At present we find it to be a caficult task to settle their disputes, as they are apt to quarrel about trifles, and will not be pacified, till a Missionary interferes, and speaks seriously and decisively with the parties.

October.—Having hitherto narrowly observed the external conduct and manner of living among our Hottentots, with a view to advise and lead them by degrees into more order, cleanliness, and regularity of living, we thought we would now begin to give them an opportunity of speaking with us individually concerning the state of their souls, and made a regulation with that view. We will quote some of their expressions.

David Trompeter said: "I am sitting in the midst of my sins, as a man sitting in the fire, and am ready to be choaked and consumed by the anguish of my soul. I stretch my arms out toward heaven, and cry, Lord Jesus, give me but one drop of thy grace, to quench the burning fire within." He was encouraged to continue to cry for mercy, till he had obtained the remission of sin in the blood of Jesus.

Jacob Adams expressed himself thus:

"Sin is my master: I seek forgiveness and deliverance, but cannot find and experience it. It is all in vain, and over with me." The Missionary replied:

"This is not consistent with the word of God: Jesus says, Seek and ye shall find: therefore it is only a proof that you are not yet in earnest, and do not seek as you ought."

Diana Constable said: "Our Saviour will certainly not receive me." The aister, to whom she directed this speech, replied: "You have never yet come to Jesus, and yet you say positively, that He will not receive you. Go and try. He never yet cast out one sinner that came to him." She seemed struck with conviction, and answered with great humility: "I will foilow your good advice."

Most of them confessed themselves sinners, and seemed desirous of being saved. A few, however, boasted of their having very good hearts; and others, of their having made good resolutions.

Oct. 19 .- Old Pitt Jaeger, a candidate for baptism, came to a Missionary, and said : " I come to ask a question of you. First, what is to be done with me now and secondly, what is to become of me?" The Missionary answered : " You think because you have been admitted as a candidate for baptism, that you are now soon to be baptized; but let me tell you, you must first know Him who instituted baptism, and what is meant by that holy ordinance; for Jesus says not only, he that is baptized, but, he that believesh and is baptized, shall be saved. Are you acquainted by faith with Him, as a Saviour, who has redeemed lost sinners by his precious blood, and has power to forgive your sins? Are you willing to forsake your wicked life, and to devote yourself to your rightful Lord and Master? If you are, then the fruits of your faith will be seen : and as to what will become of you, you will be reconciled to God, and through the merits of Jesus, be delivered from the power of sin and Satan. You will know God as your gracious Friend and Father, and that you are a pardoned sinner. Then as to what will be done with you, you will be numbered with God's people, and every good gift will be imparted unto you." He began to weep, and said: "I have no more any words to make;" and went home in deep thought.

Some girls came to day and asked, how they must pray, before they went to sleep at night. They added, that they had learnt that hymn, Dearest Jesus, come to me, &c. and were told, that they might repeat that, and pray that he

would reveal himself to them.

Jan. 1, 1809.—The Hottentots came in parties, to congratulate us on the entrance into the new year, and we had many desirable opportunities of speaking to them of our Saviour, and exhorting them to turn to Him for salvation. A woman said, that she thought every minute of her time lost for soul and body till she had leave to live on our land.

Jan. Another family came to request leave to live on our land, whom desired to consider it well. We repeated to them those things which it will be necessary for them to submit to, as to outward order and regulation, but especially told them what should be the character of every one who wishes to join a people of God.

Jan. 16.—The harvest being ended, the women came and begged us to begin again to keep school. We desired them all to come and tell us their names, which we noted down in a book, and took this opportunity to speak to each, and declare to them the love of our Saviour, who calls them also to repentance and the forgiveness of their sins. We then began the school with twenty-one women.

Jan. 17.—The men followed their example. We treated them in the same manner, and began a school with twelve. As to the children, brother Schmitt began to keep school, and give them instruction four times a week.

Feb. 2.—We were much affected and delighted with a proof of the love of some of our people. They came and brought us a present of water melons, Spanish melons, and other fruit, as the firstlings of their garden ground. Our hearts were filled with thanks to God for his blessing on their exertions, for it is not a year since our valley was nothing but a wild place covered with brushwood. To show our love to them, we made them in return a present of part of our crop.

Feb. 4 .- One of the Missionaries, gong to visit the kraals, found a party of Hottentot women in earnest conversa-He inquired, what they were talking about. One of them answered : "We do not rightly know what we must resolve upon, as to being saved." "What do you mean to say?" replied the Missionary : " you have hitherto gone on in the ways of sin, and now you are still undetermined, whether you shall continue to serve the devil or give yourselves up to your only rightful Lord and Master. Perhaps, however, you only mean to say, that you wish to be converted, but cannot do what you would." " That we mean," they replied : " we want to do good, but we cannot." They were then told, that no man has power to change his heart and do good, but that Jesus alone can grant us regeneration, and exhorted to persevere in prayer to Him, till they obtain it. They thanked the Missionary for the advice given

Feb. 17.—We made known that an old man, cailed Pitt Jaeger, would be baptized, and Isaac Bedit added to the candidates. The first was solemnly exhorted well to consider, whether his heart was upright before God, and he could gladly forsake the world and s in, with all the works of the devil, and, with true repentance and contrition of soul, present himself before the Lord, to be washed and cleaned from all sin in His most precious blood. We desired him to bring us his answer to-morrow.

Feb. 18.—He came and said: "Since

have been a candidate for baptism, no day has passed on which I have not prayed to God to forgive me my sins, and grant me a new name as his child. I am indeed unworthy, and as my dear teachers have told me, that I should keep nothing back, which would rob me of he blessing of my baptism, more declare, that I have certainly been one of the most wicked of men from my childhood, and there is no sin so airocious that I have not committed. I believe and feel that nothing but the free mercy of God can save me; and I, poor old prey-headed sinner, have no other hope." Thus he proceeded, the tears rolling down his aged cheeks. We could not help being deeply affected by this declaration of an old penitent heathen.

Feb. 19.—At three in the afternoon Pitt Jaeger received holy baptism, and was called Jacob. This being the first baptism of a man at Gruenekloof, the solemn transaction made a great impression upon all the candidates present, and indeed upon the heathen, many of whom afterwards spoke of it with great emo-

Many Hottentots from distant places came to us on Sunday and filled our church, and, we may truly say, listened with great attention to the word of God. Not one, young or old, ever falls asleep during the discourse; and we only pray God, that what is told them of the way of salvation may sink deep into their souls, and bring forth fruit to life eternal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Joyful reception of the Missionaries by the Caffres.

The Members of the Missionary Society will, doubtless, recollect, that when Dr. Vanderkemp first visited Africa, he carnestly wished to establish a Mission among the Caffres, who are said to be nearly 100,000 in number; but he was obliged to desist from that enterprise, and settled at Bethelsdorp. For some time past, however, many of these people have expressed a very strong desire that Missionarles may be sent to them; to which they have been more powerfully induced by the exhortations of an extraordinary man, a netive, who invited their attention to religion and morality; and has prevailed on many of them to pray to God, and to forsake their sins; referring them for further instruction to the expected Missionaries, These have at length entered Caffraria; and the

following letter shows what a joyful en transe they have had:

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Read, dated at Congo's Kraal, Caffraria, April

18, 1816.

I have time only to drop a line to inform you that we arrived here yesterday in safety, and were received, as 'the Messengers of Christ,' with universal

We left Bethelsdorp on the first of April, and arrived here on the seventeenth. We were obliged to wait three days at the Fish River, before we could meet with Caffres to conduct us through it; and when, on the evening of the 3d day, we began to give up hope, two Caffres, from the chief Conga, came, and conducted us over into Caffraria.

We passed the river with more danger than Mr. Campbell and I encountered when we passed the Great Orange River; for it was difficult to approach, was very full of water, and the bottom very rugged.

After we got through, about one hundred of the Caffres joined us. These people are the followers of that Caffre concerning whom I have repeatedly written to you. They told us that he had persuaded them to forsake the practice of adultery, murder, witchcraft, theft, &c.; but that he always referred them for further instruction to us, who he expected would soon come to teach them. I cannot but look on him as a 'John the Baptist,' raised up to 'prepare the way of the Lord.' In short, we were yesterday received with greater joy than ever the king of England was welcomed into Lordon.

Our young Caffre chief (Tzatzoo*) preaches to his countrymen constantly, for they are very thirsty for the word.

This morning we had a consultation with Conga and his chief men; but (like the people of Matcebe, at Lattakoo) he declines giving his opinion until we can consult (king) Geika, and the other chiefs.

We are to have a General Meeting of Geika, Hinza, Siambe Makanna, and other chiefs, in a few days.

I hope, on my return to Bethelsdorp, to write more fully. My chief design at present is merely to state that I have not the least doubt that this great field is already ripe for the harvest, and that we shall immediately want more missionaries.

On our passing the Fish River, we met with the Caffre-woman, formerly mentioned, 'whose heart' (like Lydia's) 'the Lord had opened.' She said that she had long been praying that the servants of the Lord might come to teach her the way to happiness;—that she wanted of its no beads, buttons, &c. but the word of God.

The service said, that he could have wept for joy yesterday, on account of our arrival; but was ashamed to do so before his people.

Cease not to pray for us, and believe me to remain, though with many defects, your ready servant, for Christ's sake, J. READ.

Letter from the Rev. J. Read, written immediately after his return from Caffraria. Bethelsdorp, May 31, 1816.

Honored and dear Brethren,-You know how my mind has been affected respecting the Caffre nation, and the reluctance I felt in proceeding to Lattakoo, before something was done for them. This has been effected. There seems to be ' an effectual door opened ;' and I hope there will be found 'men of God' ready to come over and help us. Robert Conga said, in the presence of seven or eight hundred Caffres, that he wished to have a Missionary who could tell him and his people the destiny of the soul of man after the death of the body. Now, if we are not able to procure good theologians to supply these stations,-surely, there are pious persons enough able to point out to them the chief doctrines of the truth ! and, O how acceptable would be their services to these thirsty souls! and as to the money necessary, surely, that will not be wanting !

The labors of our late brother Vanderkemp lid not then appear to be very useful; but he has made the name of a Missionary so valuable, by his disinterested belavior, that a Missionary is safer there than perhaps he would be in many parts of England, and the Caffrea were no more afraid of us than of one another. They said, 'These are our friends; because they are Jankanna's children.'t—They will not believe but that I am the real son of the Doctor; and some even said, I looked very much like him; I suppose because I am getting rather bald

Tzatzoo's the son of a Caffre chief, who resided sevent years at Bethelsdorp, and was converted there. He has, ever since his conversion, logged to return to his native land, and preach the gospel to his countrymen. He is accompanied by Mr. Williams, &c.

† Fankanne was the new name they gave to

Distinguished Philanthropy.

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, of Burlington, in New Jersey, has given the generous donation of Five Hundred Dollars to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, lately instituted at Hartford, Con. This is another instance of the truly philanthropic disposition of the donor.

DOMESTIC.

MISSION TO THE SENECAS.

[The Rev. Timothy Alden, President of Allegany college, in Meadville, (Pa.) has given an account of a visit which be lately made to the Scneca Indians, from which we have made the following extracts.]

From Owen's ferry on the Connewango, about fourteen miles above its confluence with the Alleghany at Warren, to the first Indian huts, is twelve miles, ten of which is a new and excellent waggon road over a lofty ridge of easy ascent, but through a dreary wilderness without one human habitation. After riding most of the day in a cold and continued rain, we were glad to find a shelter in the cabin of Peter Crous, who lives on the banks of the Allegany. Here we experienced " no little kindness." Our host, a German by birth, was taken in the revolutionary war at the age of fourteen years and was adopted as one of the Seneca tribe. He appears in the Indian costume and with his cars slit. His habitual language is that of the soft, melodious, and truly Ionick Seneca; yet he is able to converse in the English. His squaw is a well-behaved, neat, and industrious woman, and they have a numerous family of fine looking children. He gladly received one of our Bibles, of which we took a number from our Bible Society for distribution. Although he cannot read; yet his children are learning, and he expressed the hope of one day profiting, through their sid, by the contents of this sacred book.

The following morning, we bent our course down the Allegany, in a narrow foot path, through the woods, seven miles, to Cornplanter's village. The site of this, which comprises about a dozen buildings, is on a piece of first rate bottom land, a little within the limits of Pennsylvania. It was grateful to notice the present agricultural habits of the place from the numerous enclosures of buckwheat, corn, and oats. We also saw a number of oxen, cows, and horses; and many logs designed for the sawmill and the Pittsburgh market.

Last year, the Western Missionary Society, at the urgent request of Cornplanter, established a school in this village, the present master of which is Mr. Oldham. We repaired to his house and were kindly entertained Coroplanter, as soon as apprised of our arrival, came over to see us, and immediately took charge of our horses. Though the chief sachem of his tribe and having many around bim to obey his commands; yet, in the ancient patriarchal style, he chose to serve himself and actually went into the field, cut the oats, and faithfully fed our besets, from time to time, while we continued in the place,

On our first introduction to him,I told him I was a jis-te-a-je, the name, in his language, by waich clergymen are known. A meeting was appointed, at the school-house,in the afternoon, which was well filled, mostly by Indians neatly clad, though, in some instances, with a display of stars, and other ornaments, for which they have a great predilection. A more attentive audience I never had. During prayer, Complanter's lips, as it terwards remarked, were in continual motion. How much of what was delivered was comprehended, I cannot state : yet, it is supposed, these people understand much more of the English, than they, in general, are willing to acknowledge, though they show a reluctance at conversing in any language except their

We visited the school and were much gratified at the order, attention, and proficiency of the pupils. At the time we were there, it consisted of eleven Indian boys, from ten to fitteen years of age, and eight or nine white children. It is altogether owing to the exertions of Complanter, that any have been persuaded to send their children to the school, though instruction is gratuitous, and little rewards are occasionally bestowed on it for encouragement. However, some begin to feel interested in this establishment, and, to induce their boys to attend it, give them a severe task in some kind of work, which they must perform, as the only alternative, if they refuse to go to school. This regimen has had a good effect and the boys are become attached to their instructor, a worthy, pious man, and to the business of learning. They now spell words of four and five syllables remarkably well, considering all circumstances, and some are beginning to read easy lessons without spelling. The government of the school would be an irksome task but for the aid and sanction of the noble spirited chief and of the parents of the scholars. On the whole, this institution is in as flourishing a condition as one could reasonably expect. It lies much upon Cornplanter's heart. He says he often prayed to the Great Spirit in reference to such an Institution for the benefit of his benighted tribe, before it was established, and that he still prays to him for its prosperity.

The success attendant on this attempt has induced the Missionary Society to contemptate fixing another Indian seminary at Cold Spring, fourteen miles farther up the Allegany, where there is a more numerous population.

Complanter is not only desirous that the youths of his tribe may be instructed in useful learning, but he now wishes for the light of the gospel. It washis

particular request, the sent to his settleme ligion of Jesus. In sco views, the Society has ed its missionaries in How much is it to be preacher of the gospel who can address the native tongue! his m that one half of the effe duced by the medium Why cannot some one the right faith, knowled devote his life to the spir this tribe ? If such a per side with this people, in dren, learn their language in it the doctrines of gree defiled, who can calcula which, there is reasons ensue? How many pred tal souls would be bro darkness and delusion to the glorious light and truths of the religion of ever, no one, in this h sionary efforts, is to be of our schools of the pre Kiendtwonke, let us ind that some of the promis school in his village ar future, able, and success of his nation.

Last year, at a counc Complanter made an ele two hours' length, in w lucid history of his life. his father was a white m and that his mother was he had always been tribe ; that he had been way of worship; but, the convinced they were all was determined to devote way, in which the minist ing the Christian religion he, that we are wrong. I are right. Their way of I enjoy it. In this happy manner did he, with knowledge, plead the car In one part of his anin when speaking of his for habits, his language see that of Paul giving a my his pharisaick zeal in Christianity; in another like that of Joshua stating olution to the tribes of lan How much of the gospe tion this venerable saches it is difficult to ascertain; speech aiready noticed; sequent, as well as previo hended; from his discou annual sacrifices, to whi tribe is still attached; from of the idol, a few years s long a conspicuous object his village; and, especiate exertions for a pract there not reason to con Holy Comforter has som prepared his mind, that he explanation of the religi embrace it with all his he

Complanter has been warrior the Seneces have he has always been remaind the children of his enemies, time, have fallen into his a man of strong mind and quence. At the treaty of the greatly distinguished it alents and address, insome general suffrage, he has eather first place of power and of his nation.

of his nation. He appears to be abo years of age and five feet height. His countenant marked with the lines of in reflection. Contrary to custom, his chin is covered three or four inches in les on his head, are many of the age. His house is of prisions, compared with the Indian huts, and has a p He is the owner of thin acres of excellent land, of which encircle the ground little town. From the United receives, annually, according tion, two hundred and fifty sides his proportion of dollars equally divided, one and one half in money, 21 every age and condition in

The following is a list of some of the Seneca chicas.

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The Legislature of So highly to its honor, previous adjournment, passed a law introduction from any other that State, of Slaves. So it of Negro-Driving, as it is cally called, is broken up, gards that state.

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Potert Finley, of New-Jersey. MANAGERS. Jemes H.Blake. S. Key, John Peter, Edmund P. Lee, James Laurie, Wm. Thornton, then B. Balch, Jacob Hoffman, led. B. Brown, Henry Carroll.

Caldwell, Secretary. Worthing:on, Record. Sec'ry. English, Treasurer.

merican Missionaries.

tofa letter from the Rev. Mr. addressed to the Treasurer of Int. Board of Com for For. Mis.

COLOMBO. APRIL 9, 1816. Sir Having now an opportunity og direct to Calcutta by private e, which will save a heavy postall embrace it, and spend what he in giving you some general of our affairs. Since the departhe Dryad for Calcutta, no rele ocurrence has taken place ing us. One general observation may with propriety be made, nce to all the measures which adopted since we took up our e in this place. It is, that we d uninterrupted prosperhy and All our plans have succeeded nd our expectations. We find my warm friends. Indeed many. e no pretensions to religion, are to render us all the assistance need. The dispensations of God's nce towards us, from the time we mive shores to the present day, en such as to cause us all to unite ing the observation, that God is tly trying us with mercies instead tions. Our voyage was remarksant. Many things conspired erit so. Our reception and treatin this place, have been all that we wish. We are all alive, and in We are all of " one heart, and one We hope we shall "take heed lest out by the way." We will bless the past, and rely upon his grace fuure. Indeed, we are deteris soon as we can remove, and settled in our new babitation, ill be in the course of next week, part a day for thanksgiving to it of all the mercies which we eteived from him. We expect in es of this week to form ourselves therch, and to celebrate the ordithe Lord's supper on the next Mr. Chater kindly offers us of worship in the fort for this Our Methodist brethren here ressed a desire to commune and also that we should comith them, at their place of wor-There is divine service here at copal chapel in the morning; that account, neither the Baptists dists have been able to collect regation in the forenoon. They seasons of worship in the afand evening.

have written to our brethren at i but as letters are two months and returning, we do not expect in some weeks. The probawis, that we shall all tarry at through the S. W. monsoon, wsix months from the time of At least a part of us will. We n great pains to obtain inforecting the different parts of particularly Jaffina including district. For this purpose we fred with SirAlexander John-Rev. Mr. Palm, and Christian all of them well qualified to accurate information on the sub-be district is now almost desti-Christian instruction. Mr. P. is tre over the Dutch church; and David for the present is here, Malabar congregation, under government. Mr. Lynch, a strict. The gentlemen above ed are extremely anxious to ettle there. They represent it ellent missionary field, and very Sir Alexander Johnstone says, tht to be 35 missionaries there, er of parishes into which the divided. He speaks very deainst the policy of some Socieattering their missionaries so which means little or nothing be lasting is effected. Our re know, that we cannot decide missionary station till we hear ay. We are therefore anx-We shall not, however,

we also hear from the Baptist

missionaries at Serampore; as we wrote to them for information by the Dryad. At present, after strengthening the mission at Bombay, if it is practicable, we deem Jaffna a place of the next importance. We are not, however, idle; and we hope that we shall promote the common cause while we remain here. We frequently preach in English, both for brother Chater, and for our Wesleyan brethren. We have entered into a correspondence with the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Twisleton, on the subjects of schools and preaching by interpreters. He has written to the Governor on the subject, and will undoubtedly obtain his approbation. His Excellency is now absent, on a tour through this island. Mr. T. thinks we may obtain private schools for Europeans both male and female, which will be profitable to the mission. The shortness of the time of our continuance in this place, is an objection against our engaging here in native free-schools, as we proposed. In the room of this, Mr. T. proposes that we should undertake to instruct a number of the natives of the higher class, in theology, whom he designs ultimately to become preachers of the Gospel to their countrymen. This appears to be a favorite subject with Mr. T. and we perfectly coincide with him in his views of its great importance. He wrote to us this morning, that he had obtained ten. These, we expect soon to have under our care. On the subject of preaching by interpreters, he gave us to understand, that it might be done with profit to the natives, provided good interpreters could be obtained. He was finally so obliging as to offer us occasionally both his Cingalese and Malabar interpreters. Indeed he is very kind to us, and ready to assist us in any way that lies in his power. The Methodist Society in England have at present five missionaries on the island, who came out with the late Dr. Coke. Mr. Ault is dead. Messrs. Harvard and Clough are stationed at Colombo; Messrs. Squance and Erskine at Point de Galle; (pronounced here Gaul;) and Mr. Lynch at Jaffna. They came out with the design of staying only seven years, and they expect new ones to be sent to supply their places before that time expires. Their mission was very liberally fitted out. They have here a printing press, and are winting the new translation of the Cingalese New Testament.

Journal of Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 6. The resolution, moved by Mr. Varnum, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law (except at to the cierk and secretary) raising the salwies of the offi ers of the two Houses, which passed at the last session, was

Mr Goldsborough laid before the Senate

the following motion:
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before Congress the amount of money paid by the government of the U. States for the services of militia during the late war, stating the amount to each respective state, and distinguishing as far as possible what has been paid for the militia called into service by auauthority of the Executive of the U. S. and that paid for such calls made by authority of a state, and in what cases states have been reimbursed which have made advances for their militia, specifying the state in each case as be-

House, Fan 2-7.

A bill to alter the flag of the United States, was read twice, and committed .-- This bill proposes that, after the 4th day of July next the American flag shall be composed of thirteen Stripes, and as many Stars as there are then states in the Union; and that on the admission of new States into the Union, a Star shall be added for each on the ensuing 4th July.

Friendly Indians. A committee was instructed to report on the expediency of making an appropriation to sa-tisfy the claims of friendly Creek Indians, whose property was destroyed by the hostile Indians; agreeably to promises held out to

Several motions for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the service of the U.S. in the revolutionary and late

wars, were made and sustained Mr. Forsyth submitted for consideration the

following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on national currency be instructed to inquire whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States have adopted any arrangement, by which the payment of the specie portion of the se-cond instalment can be evaded or postponed, and, if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within limited time thereafter.

This resolution lies on the table. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Richard Bland Lee, Commissioner of Claims, &c. expressing his regret at the omission to pursue the inquiry into his conduct, and courting further investigation; defending also his decisions, and particularly those three animadverted upon by the committee of claims in their report, and throwing himself on the jus-tice of the House to rescue his character from

unjust obloquy.

The letter having been read, was referred to the committee of the whole.

N. Gloucester, Dec. 31, 1816 .- From the setlement of this town to the present time, seven hundred and twenty deaths have occurred. Previous to the commencement of the year 1800 the number had amounted to 356; and from that period to the present to 300. Of course the yearly average of death in the present century has been twenty-one. The smallest number of deaths in one year (1812) was eleven, and the largest number, in the year past, is thirty-four. The population of N. G. in 1800 was about 1380: in 1810, 1649.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1817.

DIED.

At New-Haven, on Saturday morning the 11th-inst the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. p. L. D. President of Yale College, aged 65 .-The following brief account of his sickness and death is contained in a letter from a friend, who attended him in his last moments:

" His disorder has been varying in its symptoms, but as is shewn by the melancholy event, steady in its progress. He has suffered much excruciating pain during the winter and his constitution was evidently failing, and his strength wasting. He was well enough, howlogical Class the last week, and conversed with great animation and force. On Wednesday he was seized with a lethargic stupor and a high fever, and for some time made no reply to questions. In the afternoon be was so far relieved that he replied to questions and noticed what was passing; but spoke little, and with great difficulty. His pain was distress-ing, and it was evident that he had not the full use of his mental faculties, or any consciousness of his danger. In this state he cortinued until Saturday morning. His mind seem-ed then in vigor, and he began to realize his danger. On being asked whether he found the Divine support in the dark valley, he replied, "I hope so." He continued then some time with eyes uplifted and fixed, apparently in prayer, and then, I trust, escended from sin and suffering to a crown and a throne, at the right hand of the Redeemer "

On the first receipt of this distressing intelligence, we are il! prepared to estimate the nagnitude of the loss which the public has sustained, or to enter into a description of the great and good qualities, the illustrious talents and exalted virtues of the deceased That a great man has fallen, will not be questioned. That the loss occasioned by his death seems irreparable, is equally clear. But it becomes us as Christians, in times of the severest affliction and bereavement, of grief and mourning, to trust in God, and to rejoice that he is able to raise up faithful and distinguished servants to supply the places of those, whom he has removed from their labors here to regions of happiness and glory on high

AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O On Friday, in the Supreme Judiciai Court for this County, closed the trial of Henry Philpe, for the murder of Gasper Denegri, near the Roe-Buck Tavern in this town Phillips was found Guity. Sentence of Death was pronounced on Saturday, at 1 P.M. His counsel were L. Shaw, and G. Sutlivan, Esqrs .-M'Cann is yet to have his trial on an indictment for the same murder.

On Thursday evening, three men went into a Jeweller's shop in Union-street, where there was only a small boy attending, and succeeded in stealing two very elegant Watches, and which were not missed until the master of the snop returned a short time afterwards. This ought to serve as a caution, how shops and stores are left in the evening.

FIRES.

On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, the new Centre School House, School Street, It commenced on the second floor in one of the rooms occupied for the Latin Grammar School, at the wood near the bottom of the fireplace, but by the exertions of the firewards, enginemen, and citizens, was extinguished before it had materially injured the building or books.

FIRE! On the night of the 6th inst. the building in Weymouth, about 121 miles from Boston, owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Chase, as a manufactory for Printing Ink, was entirely consumed, with all its contents apparatus, &c The loss is estimated at upwards of \$2000. This is the fourth time that this gentleman has been called to suffer from the

same cause. On Thursday night last, a little after nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the barn and out. houses of Mr.George Jaffrey, in Daniel street, Portsmouth. The weather being mild, with little wind, the flames were confined to the building in which they orginated. Mr. Jaffrey's dwelling house, which was but a few feet from the barn, was said by uncommon

A New Picture. Col. Sargent's Picture of the entrance of Years Christ into the city of Forusdem, s now calibiting in Tremont-street. The size of the Painting is 15 feet by 18.

Improvements -On Thursday the 2d inst. commenced the biddings at auction for the choice of the new stores on Central-wharf, by the Proprietors. Upwardsof eight thousand dollars were given for the first choice, and proportionate sums for others-the whole fancy money amounting to fifty-me thousand dolls.

The influence of peace n Europe is seen, in the low price of Ammunition The brig Hope, lately arrived from Amsterdam, was ballasted with shot and shels, which she procured at a very low price, to the amount of 120 tons. They are a part of the stock accumulated under the French government. It would seem that the Dutch do not expect to have any further occasion to use their artillery. Daily Advertiser.

In the year 1816 there served at the port of Boston, from fereign ports 687 American vessels, 146 British, 6 Freich, 8 Swedish, 3 Spanish, 1 Russian, 1 Dutch, and 2 Danish-Total 804

The arrivals from foreign ports at Philad, in 1816, were 440 American ressels, 119 British. 40 of other nations-Total 509. Of which there were from G Britain 108, France 27. E. of Cape of G. Hope 12, W Indies 218, Br. N. America, 131, other foreign ports 103.

The number arrived at Baltimore was 533.

Anecdote of Wathington.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—In debate yesterday in the House of Delegates, Mr. Mercer related and applied an ancedote of Gen Washington, which he had received from a Member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the U.S ... The subject of power to be given the new Congress, relative to a standing army, was on the tapis A member made a motion that Congress should be restricted to a standing. army not exceeding five thousandat anyone tim army not exceeding five thousandat anyone time Gen. Washington, who, being chairman, could not offer a motion, whispered to a Member from Maryland, to amend the motion, by pro-viding that no foreign enemy should invade the U. States at any one time, with more than three thousand troops.—Patriot.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Halifax Papers.
Accounts from Halifax to the 10th ult. give the particulars of a destructive fire in that place, which consumed several dwellinghouses. stores and shops in Water street, and vicinity. Messrs G. Gracie, Starr, Shannon, Hawe, and Dr. Petrie, are named among the sufferers.

The loss is very heavy.

These papers contain also, accounts of the distressed situation of the laboring poor, and fishermen, on the island of Newfoundland, in consequence of the pressure of the times, and the general scarcity. The population is estimated at 11, 000, and in November there were only 1000 barrels of flour on hand. Vessels had been taken up by government, to convey 800 of the sufferers to England, and I50 had arrived in Halifax.

From Java. New-York, Jan 4, 1817. Capt. HARSIN, who has arrived here from Batavia, informs, that the island of Java was transferred to the Dutch

by the English on the morning of the 19th of

The Montreal papers mention the project of

running a stage between Three Rivers, in the

and an half, by Drummondville, Stanstead,

Haverhill, and Concord N H

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Vevay, (Indiana) Dec. 13.—It is now be-lieved that the commissioners will succeed in making a purchase of the Delaware Indians of al their lands within this state-the consent of the Mamies and Pottowatomies having been obtained.

This body of land, about fifty millions of acres, is the best in the western country-the most part superior to the Miami purchase in

A new town in North Carolina.

Norfolk Jan. 2 - A new town has been laid out a Carteret County, at a place called Chadwick's Point, the corfluence of North River with Core Sound, about three miles from the town of Beattort, and four from Old Topsail Inlet. It is said to have the best harbor in the State in eighteen feet water -the scite remarkably healthy, and favorably situated for trade, and will, probably, become a large and flourishing town. It is called Le-Beucon.

Newport, (R. I) Jan 8 .-- We have it in our power to state, on the most undoubted authority, that very liberal measures have been taken to bring corn from the Western into the Atlantic States, by the way of New-Orleans in such quantities as to leave as under no kind of apprehensions for the scarcity of that article, by the first or middle of February next. Letters to the writer of this article state, that corn at Chilicothe is 23 cents, at Cincinnati 25. and the large plantations on the Ohio, but 20 cents a bushel, in the ear. A brig sailed sevewhich, although her true destination was studisusly concealed, was to receive at the latter place ten thousand bushels of corn, for which a person was timely sent out to make the purchase and seaso able delivery of it. Seven thousand dollars in specie bills, was, a few weeks ago, sent from a neighboring town into that modern Egypt, to effect purchases for the same purpose. Three ships also sailed a few weeks ago from New-York to New-Orleans, destined to return laden with that valuable

Flour is shipping in considerable quantities from this country to England. The ships William and Am rica cleared lately from New York for Liverpool one with \$200 and the oth. er with 4000 this. of flour.

A Calf, reared at Stroudwater, near Portland, now nine months old, weighs eight hundred and twenty nine pounds, and girts five feet five inches. It is not more remarkable for its size than for its uncommon good proportion and handsome form.—A fair candidate for one of the Brighton Show premiums.

MARRIAGES.

In New York, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jun-Esq to Miss Harriet E. Bayard. In Claverack, (N Y.) Mr. Henry Livingston to Miss Eliza, daughter of Hon. Wm. W. Van

In Paris, (Me.) on new year's day, by Wm.

C Whitney, Esq Gen. Isaac Bolster, of Paris, aged 76, to Miss Aphia, daughter of Mr. John Greder, late of Switzerland, aged 33. In Medford, Mr. Joseph Swan, to Miss Ann

In Sterling, by the Rev. Mr Capen, the Rev. John White, to Miss Delia I. H. Dwight. In Lynn, by the Rev. Mr. Pickering, Mr.

John Pearson, to Miss Eliz beth Nourse. In Towksbury, Dr. Frederick A. Parker, to

M ss Mary Coggin.

In Boston Mr. Daniel Brown, to Miss Eliza
Pike of Portsmouth—Mr. Cyrus Fester, to
Miss Abigail Goodnoe—Mr. William Glover,
merchant, to Mess Eliza Gleason—Mr. Isaac F Rowe, to Miss Mary Fraker.

DEATHS. BILL OF MORTALITY, In the City of New-Haven, from the 1st of January 1816, to the 1st of January 1817.

Deaths in each month | Under 5 years In January 2 | Between 5 and 10 10 and 20 February 20 and 30 March 30 and 40 April May 12 40 and 50 50 and 60 60 and 70 70 and 80 July August September October Total, November

December Deaths in each Society.—In the First Society 25; United do. 23;—Episcopal 28;—Meth-odists 6—Total 82,—of which 72 were whites and 10 blacks.

Bill of Mortality in Portland, for the last our years, exclusive of those who have died in

th	e Alma-l	louse.	Children.	Total.
In	1813	66	32	148
	1814	47	45	92
	1815	54	52	111
TQ.	1816	51	. 59	110
	Of those	who have	deceased the	year past,

In Winchester, (Con.) Mrs. Sarah Miller, wife of Joseph M. Esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Sherman,

In Charleston, (S.C.) William Millgroves, a native of Bristol, (Eng.) one of the crew of the British brig Waterloo, shot in his right side, by Thomas Hatchman, mate of the schr. Jefferson. The facts connected with this unfortunate transaction appear to be these:—A hog had fallen or jumped overboard, about 10 o-clock the preceeding evening, from the British brig Thomas-Naylor, which was found by some of the crew of that vessel to have been taken up by Mr. H the mate of the Jefferson; they accordingly demanded it as their property; but the manner, of making the demand being considered offensive by the mate, he refused it to them. A similar demand made by the captain of the Thomas-Naylor, was also refused. This, it appears, irritated the seamen and heing ioined by allow the seamen and heing ioined by allow them. men, and being joined by others, they proceeded about 12 and 1 o'clock at night, on board the brig Hope, lying near the schr. Jefferson, and made a third demand, threatening to take the hog by force, if it was not voluntarily giv-While this was passing, the mate of e up. the schr. fired upon and wounded William Millgroves, and the fire being repeated seve ral times, he was mortally wounded, fell upon-the deck, and expired.—The Jefferson is a coasting schooner and just arrived from Com-bahee; her crew, excepting the captain and mate, blacks. The body of Millgroves was carried to the grave on Saturday evening, shrouded in an union jack, and followed by the crews of the different British vessels in the harbor; whose flags were displayed at half mast on this melancholy occasion.

In New York on 6th inst. Mr. Henry Cox, an Englishman, and respectable merchant, attempted to gain the steam boat for Brooklyn, then under way, by jumping towards it; he lost his foot hold, after having reached the steam boat, and fell backwards into the water. Every assistance was instantly given to recover the body, but, alas! it proved in vain, until animation had fled it.

In West-Point, suddenly, on the 1st inst. cadet Vincent M. Lowe, aged 18 years.—He was killed by the accidental explosion of a charge of pewder in a cannon, while ramming the carridge: the accident is supposed to have occurred in consequence of an imperfect sponging of the piece after a previous dis-

In Richmond, Abraham B. Venable Giles,

son of William B. G. Esq. In Pailadelphia, Mrs. Mary G. Fisher, 30. In Harvard, 2d inst. Mehitable, aged 80, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, of the late firm

of Hayward & Bridge.
In New Bedford, Elisha Thornton, aged 70, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends. In Northfield, John Barret, Esq. counsellor at law, aged 60.
In Add son, Me. Oct. 21, Daniel Merit, Esq.

aged 90-he was born in Boston, in the year In Providence, Capt. Jeremiah Brown, 71.

In Cincinnati, Mrs. Sarah Woods, wife of Mr. Elisha Woods. In Marblehead, Mr. John Peach, 56.

In Bath, Me. Mrs. Harriet, wife of Maj. Zina Hyde, aged 27. In Frankfort, Mr. Ralph Ellenwood.

In North-Yarmouth, Miss Clarissa, dau of Mr. Moses Parsons, 24. In Medfield, Ezekiel Plimpton. Esq. an offi-

cer in the Revolutionary Army. In Ipswich, January 1, Mrs. Spiller, wife of Mr. Henry S. aged 85; Jan. 2d, Mrs. Martha Kimball, aged 79: Mrs. Sarah Kimball, wife of Mr Isaac Kimbali, aged 58: Jan. 3d, Mr. Henry Spiller, aged 34; and Jan. 4th, Mr. Jabez Sweet, aged about 70.—Mr. Spiller and his wife had lived together almost63 years, and on Lord's Day last were buried in one grave .- This is said to be the fifth instance in the town, within the memory of persons now living, of the burial of a man and wife at the same time

In Dorchester, on Tuesday last, widow Sarah Mellish, aged 82.

In Lexington, Mr. John Russell, aged 49, form rlv of this town. In Salem, Dr. Thomas Pickman, 43: Mr.

Elisha Doane, aged 25. In Bridgewater, Mrs. Hannah Bryant, wid-

ow of Dr Peter B. aged 80. In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah Adams Howe, aged 41, wife of James B. H. and eldest dau. of the

late Gen Badlam. In Charlestown, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Reu-ben Hunt, aged 27.—Also Mr. Ebenezer Lewis, aged 49.

In Boston, Kirk Boot, Esq aged 61.—Miss Lucy Wilson, aged 14, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, Miss Harriet Wentworth, of Canton, aged 17.-Mrs. Lucy Mackreaf, 37.

In Boston, Mr. William Cutler, of Exeter, aged 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, widow of the late Mr. James G. 42.

On Sunday morning, Sarah Weld only child of Mr. David Dudley aged 2 months. Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his house in Washington street.

NOTICE.

THE members of the American Society, for Educating Pious Youth, for the Gospel Ministry, are hereby informed, that they may be furnished with copies of the Rev Dr. Worcester's Sermon, delivered at the first anniversary of the Society, by applying to either of the Directors, or at CUMMINGS & HILLIARD's Book Store, No. 1, Cornhill.

Prayer-book and Episcopal Tract Society, for the Eastern Diocese.

A T the annual meeting of the Prayer-book and Episcopal Tract Society, held at the Gounty Court-House, Boston, on the 8th day of January, 1817, the following gentlemen were January, 1817, the following gentlemen were elected for the present year, viz. Rev. Asa Eaton, President; Adam Babcock, Esq. Vice-President; Mr. R. P. Williams, Treasurer; Mr. Benjamin B. Osgood, Recording Secretary; Shubael Bell, Coresponding Secretary; Shubael Bell, Coresponding Secretary.

Trustees.—Messrs. George Brinley, Rev. G. A. White, Rev. George Bethune, Lynde Walter, Charles W. Greene, Charles H. Kupfer.

The Anniversary was then adjourned to

The Anniversary was then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 23d of Jan. at the Vestry of Trinity Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear and determine on Reports, and to attend Divine Service.

NOTICE. The government and members of the above association, and the officers and members of the respective BRANCHES, are notified to attend the above mentioned adjourned meeting, to be holden at Trinity Church, on Thursday the 23d of January, at 90 clock, A. M to hear the 23d of January, at 9 o'clock, A. M to hear and determine on various interesting reports. The Church will be opened for Diving service at half past 10, Sermon by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, who will also administer the Holy Rite of Confirmation. After Service, a collection will be made in aid of the Society's funds. Punctual attendance of Membera is requested, and all are invited to lend their aid to this Institution.

S. BELL. Ger. Sec. 20.

S. BELL, Gor. Sec'ry. Jan. 11.

Poetry.

THE NEW YEAR. We are much judebted to our Correspon dent for the following lines upon the New-Year, present ed by our Carrier to Subscri-

The footsteps of frost which we trace In the garden once blooming and fair ; The take with its smooth polish,d face-Those branches so leafless and bare ; The rough and the rock-harden'd clod-The blast that now rises sublime, All tell us—the finger of GoD Has mark's a new circle of time.

Time runs like the mountain's steep brook; His tomb is the house of despair; Tis the grave for which Infidels look, For no resurrection is there : The faults of the year that is past We may mourn, but we cannot correct, Their me n'ry forever will last, But the future we must not neglect.

Permit me a moment to dwell On this thought, the' my station is low; Perhaps e'en a Carrier may tell Some truths, which the wisest should know "Tis said, that the Romans allow'd Their slaves, once a year, to speak free ; Then be not, my patrons, too proud To receive a short lesson from me :

Should I say, that before the New Year Its sorrowful circle has run, For you the dark hearse may appear, On you may go down the last Sun; A suggestion so obviously true Perhaps might provoke you to smile, But pause, for a moment, and view Its practical import awhile.

How short the connexions we form In a world so uncertain as this ! How soon will ternity's storm Sweep away all the phantoms of bliss! Tho' pleasure may charm with her breath, And point to her magical bowers ; Yet she hides the keen dagger of death In a sheath made of biossoms and flowers.

The world to perdition is thrail'd; Who buys it-his soul is the cost; If once it was Paradise call'd, It now is but Paradise lost Should I wish you unmingled delight My folly one day would detect, I will not then call to your sight, Enjoyments you must not expect.

O! seizing the wings of the Dove, That Dove that once came from the skies, Life's storms and its tempests above, Make an effort at least to arise; While your time of probation shall last, To a world let your title be clear, Where, when thousands of ages are past It is still the First Day in the Year

DEAF AND DUMB.

Dreary the soul-the wand'ring eye Gazed upon scenes it wist not what, The earth was cheerless, and the sky Delighted the poor orphan not. None knew his wants, none felt his pain, None wip'd the tears from Edward's cheek, He could not, if he would, complain, For, ah! he could not hear or speak. No father's tenderness upraised, No mother's fond and partial kiss, While the 'reft boy's sweet form she prais'd, Lighted his darkened mind to bliss. Where'er he rov'd, the hand of scorn Would point him as an idiot boy ; And long he held his way forlorn, Nor knew a transient glimpse of joy. Hungry and cold, he wander'd round, With thorns was strew'd his piteous way, Until at length the orphan found A guardian angel in L'Epec. That great philosopher, his mind Open'd to reason's boundless sto Pointed where comfort he could find,

When life's tumultuous strile was o'er. Twas then indeed the orphan's face Was lighted with a beam of joy; He bow'd him at the throne of Grace, "The happy, happy, Orphan Boy,

Miscellany.

THANKSGIVING IN PHILADEL. PHIA.

Thursday the 28th Nov. having been appointed in the New-England States, for their customary Thanksgiving—the New-England Society of Philadelphia. celebrated the day by a social dinner. After the cloth was removed several appropriate toasts were drank. Nathaniel Chauncey, Esq. being called on for a volun-teer toast, rose and delivered the following

Mr. PagsingyT,-The occasion which has called us together is particularly interesting to the natives of New-England. Their annual Thanksgiving awakens in the aged, a train of the most tender recollections, and offers to mature reason, a thousand arguments of praise. The frank temper of youth expands in its con vivial hours, while the profusion of its dainties is the joy of childhood. We have seen it feeding the poor, animating the pious, touching vet consoling the afflicted, and spreading content and bilarity through the dwellings of our fathers. We were accustomed to me amidst the gloom of Nov. 25 the caravan finds, here and there in the sands of the desert, a verdant spot, where it may rest and enjoy the bounties of Providence, and gain strength and cheerfulness for its further progress. The sound of its "church-going beil" gathered us to the footstool of mercy, and after homage had been paid to the Author of good, we met those whom the ties of nature and of friendship had drawn nearest to our hearts, and with them, in innocent mirth and s ber feativity, rejoiced at the recollection of our common blessings. The charities of life were thus strength. ened and consecrated by their union with re-ligion. Gratitude to God, and love to man, were woven into a texture, which time will

never separate. While at a distance from our first home we are endeavoring to revive one of its highest pleasures, in the observance of a festival which s associated with our early impressions, and our purest, and strongest, and holiest affecthe attention of this social circle, to those who established our feast of love. It has descended to us from our ancestors; it was instituted by THE SETTLERS OF NEW-ENG-

These men have been much traduced-their virtues have been for gotten, and the faults of

the age in which they lived, have been imputed to them as their peculiar blemish. It was natural for the licentious to calumniate that excellence, which, by contrast, heightened their deformity, and for ignorance to echo and transmit the slander. Sir, they were men of whom the world was not worthy. In their character were combined the hero, the sage, and the saint. Their courage was not that insensibility to pain, which has been given alike to the strong man and to the strong brute-nor that blindness to danger, which arises from stupidity or passion-but it was a grand moral quality, which, independent of animal organization and instictive feeling, is sometimes found in the weakest frames. They had that energy, which, though its subject may be alive to pain, and sagacious to discern danger, presses forward, in spite of both, to the accomplishment of its purposes. They possessed also a still higher courage The vilest of mankind often exhibit animal ferocity, and, sometimes, even that noble intrepidity, which, distinct from sense, resides in the mind. But the men, of whom I sp ak, showed the courage of piety. They had drunk largely of a spirit, which God has created eternal, invincible, and immutable. A spirit, which embracing endless duration in its views, and feeling its superiority to every wicked possion, and effort, and power, forgets all that can perish and defies the malice of Earth and Hell, secure in the protection of Omnipotence. Theirs was the spirit, which maintained the firmness of primitive Christianity, amidst the lurid glare that lighted the gardens of Nero. The spirit which cheered the dying moments of Sanders and Latimer, sustained the constancy of Hooper, raised for Hankes the signal of triumph, supported the lingering torments of Ridley, visited Cranmer at the last hour, and held his guilty hand firm in the blaze that consumed and which has enabled thousands of the feebler sex, cheerfully to quench with their blood the violence of fire. spirit which attended Luther to the diet at Worms, carried Buchanan into the recesses of the inquisition, and led Howard through store-houses of disease, and the dark corners of Cruelty. Sir, our ancestors were living martyrs. For the conversion of the heathen, the benefit of posterity, and the honor of their master, they endured exile and danger, and disease, and hunger, and cold, and nakedness, and the want of all things. Under the dictates of conscience, they bore fines and imprison-ment, and plunder, and the risk of life in their native country, anxiety and indigence in Holland, and in the new world, the terrors of a desolate wilderness, and a treacherous and cruel foe. Of the adventurers who landed at Plymouth, half died in the first season, from accumulated hardships. But the survivors would not return. They had taken their lives in their hands, and they were prepared for death in its most terrible form. These men were soldiers of the Cross ; their

courage was united with justice and clemency. It was not their plan to rob and exterminate the possessors of the soil. The tract on which they first settled had been depopulated by pestilence, and their other acquisitions were gained by purchase, or in wars which self-defence had rendered unavoidable. They long lived in amity with most of their neighbors, and the principal chief was their fi m friend. But it is not enough for men of their temper, that the savages were restrained from violence, and preserved from harm. The fire of their benevolence had been kindled from above, and it could not be confined within a rrow bounds.

They felt the worth of the principle with raised them above every thing transient or upholy, and they labored to impart to others, that faith which grows rich in the extremity of want, gains strength from disease and suffering, makes death a messenger of good, pours light into the grave, and shows corruption changing into immortality. Their exertions were not lost. Thousands of the wretched beings who surrounded them, received the benefits of civilization and Christianity. The war-whoop was exchanged for a song of praise; and murder's midnight yell, softened to the low prayer of penitence. The worship of deyielded to that of a crucified Saviour, and temples of the God of mercy, rose over the ashes of tortured victime.

Yet earnest as our ancestors were in the missionary cause, and great as the result of their efforts must appear to a benevolent mind, their views extended far beyond the conversion of the scattered inhabitants of the forest. They hoped to establish a State, in which liberty and pure religion should be enjoyed by millions, through a succession of ages. And here they displayed wisdom and foresight, correspondent to their moral greatness. They cherished, and transmitted to posterity, the grand principles of representative govern-ment; established subordinate corporations, of various grades, to secure the happiness of even the smallest collection of individuals ; provided for the mantenance of public worship, and the diffusion of useful knowledge; guarded sedulously against the enchroachments of vice; and, by laws less severe and more efficacious than their fathers had made, secured the detection and punishment of crimes. I will not exhaust the patience of this respectable company, by detailing all their wise in-stitutions. We have known, and seen, and felt their effects. In no portion of the globe are more virtue, intelligence, and happiness found, than in our native States. If we look for the cause, it will appear in the blessing of God, upon the wise and pious exertions of our forefathers To them it is owing, that half the people of New England sleep secure, without any protection from bolts or bars; that, while other nations slavishly bowed to a barba rous custom, only eight duels, in the space of a hundred and ninety years, polluted its soil; that, among its inhabitants, the extreme of poverty is unknown, and scarce an adult can be found, who has not himself read the purposes of grace and promises of truth

Sir, it is a mean distinction which rests on a long descent through titled insignificance; but if there be any power in good example, any benefit from parental instruction, any efficacy in wholesome laws, and decent habits, and pious customs, if, in short, one set of mer can have influence in the formation of the character of another, we have reason to rejoice in

the excellence of our ancestors.

They thought of us: they labored and provided for us. While their principal colony was struggling for existence, it established coilege; and in a part of the country, which has never been distinguished for wealth, a tax of wheat, for the assistance of the rising institution, was laid upon every family. Yes, these slandered men, when they had no money to bestow, gave a portion of their bread, to advance the interests of learning and piety a-

mong their descendants.

Our gratitude cannot profit them, but it is pleasant, and the contemplation of exalted worth is itself enobling. Let us cherish the remembrance of their virtues.

Permit me, Sir, to propose, The memory the Settlers of New England.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI PROCLAMATION.

Alexander Petion, President of Hayti. TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY.

The French flag has appeared on our coast, and the king of France has sent commission-

Under what circumstances did they present themselves? At the moment that we were about consecrating the edifice of our laws ? At the moment that I was called by your choice to defend it! At the height of the enthusiasm of a nation the most jestous of its rights have they proposed to compromise them! For what advantages! Are there any preferable to those we enjoy? There does not exist a Haytian whose soul is sufficiently lukewarm to consent to retrace his steps in the path our glory has urged us on ; our duties are pointed out ; nature gave them birth ; she has created us equal with other men ; we will sustain them against all who dare conceive the criminal desire of subjugating us. They will only find on these shores ashes mixt in blood, the sword, and an avenging climate.

On this occasion as on that which preceded it, you have shewn the same circumspection and the same respect for the rights of men.-You have calculated your strength, and in leaving to your magistrates the task of explaining your dearest interests, you have patiently awa ted until they explained what they had done for you; your confidence shall never be betrayed.

The authority rests on your will, and it is your will to be free and independent; you shall be so, and we will give the terrible example to the universe of burying ourselves under the ruins of our country, sooner than return to servitude, even in its most modified

Whilst Europe entire unites at the call of philanthropy to annihilate even the trace of that most dishonorable traffic; whilst the mo 4 polished nations meditate and plan a general emancipation of those who still groan under oppress on ; we observe with grief, governments, who stile themselves the most religious, nour shing principles which justice and humanity condeins

Haytians, your protection is your arms; reserve them for those that may disturb you, and et your labor enrich a soil whose fruit you only shall collect. I have had printed my correspondence with the commissioners of the king; it will be placed under your eyes-I have done my duty, and my duty is yours.

Signed at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, 12th Nov. 1816, 16th year of the Independence of Hayti, &c. PETION.

B. INGINAC, Secretary General.

Albany. Dec. 30 .- O Saturday, the 21st of Dec. was drowned in the Black River, at Brownville, Governeur How Brown, the eldest son of Major General Brown. The part culars of the loss of this interesting youth are as fol lows: He was skating in company with a cousin, a lad younger than himself, the son of Judge Brown. At the close of their amusement they were joined by the Judge himself. As Judge Brown was walking before them towards the shore, he was attracted by a sudden outcry, and on turning, found that both his son and nephew had fillen through the ice, and were st uggling in the water. He immediately made for the nearest which proved to be He then rushed towards the other, but fell through the ice when within a few feet of him. After a great effort he succeeded in extrica ing himself, and again advanced towards his nephew, who was charging to the edge of the ice : Before he could reach him the ice again gave way, and it was impossible for h m eith r or cover himself from the water, or to reach the lad whose strength was fast failing. He encouraged him to sup ort himself by the side of the ice until they should be releved, and directed his s n, who was ne r and from his tender years had lost his self pissession to assistance unhapply, came too late: it rescued the Judge after he had been in the water nearly half an hour ; but, before it arrived the unfortunate boy fainted and sunk without a struggle. In this number closed in its twelfth year, the life of a most altractive youth.

Fortunate Escape.

The new sch Cim x, Sm th. from B ston for Filsworth, on the 4th inst near Owl's Head, having all her sails standing, was suddenly up-set and filled with water. The boat fortunately fell from the dek when the vessel went o ver, in o which the crew precipitately sprang and extricated themselves from danger. A female passenger who happened to be in the cabin, succeeded leveral minutes after in recovering the deck, and by timely assistance from the shore was rescued from her perilous situation. The vestel has since been towed ashore and righted, laving sustained no essential damage .- Portland Argue.

FIRE! Canandigua, Dec. 24 .- The dwelling-house of Mr. Johnson Stout, in this town, was consumed by fie on Sunday evening last. Mr. Stout was awikened by the cry of fire from some of his fimily, at about 11 o'clock, P. M. when he found the devouring element had made such progess as to render any efforts to extinguish it unavailing. His first endeav-ors were to save hi children from the flames, in doing which he was severely burnt. We understand that some of his papers and effects

Accident. Petersburgh, Vir. Dec. 24 -By the explosion of a keg of piwder, in the store of Mr. Wragland Higgins, sear the market, yesterday, several persons were much bruised and burnt, and the two adjoining tenements considerably injured; the fire communicated we under stand by means of asegar.

Answer to a Challenge.

A Capt. in the English service, in ans wer to a person from whom he had received a chal-lenge, wrote as follows:

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet thro' any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey: I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A buffalo would be better meat; for though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate would not be fit for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a rackoon or an oppossom: but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human, now a days. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being lit-tle better than that of a colt. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under apprehensions might hit me. That being the case, I think it st a bisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object, a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge-that, if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me.

Incidenta at Home.

Goshen, Dec 31 - Early on Sabbath morn, the 22d, as Doctor David R. Arnell, of this village, was returning from a visit to his patients, his horse blundered and hove him off. He had his hip fractured, and his spine badly injured. He remained helpless and unassisted for upwards of an hour He made several fruitless attempts to start his horse from him, with the hope of gaining some assistance, but all to no purpose. He remained until the frost (which was intense) had frozen his beel. He was taken from thence to the house of Dr. G. N. Phillips, where he still remains unable to be moved He is, however, considered in a state of conva-

On Monday or Tuesday following, Mr Thomas Edsall, of Minisink, was thrown from his horse, and so severely bruised, that his recovery is considered doubtful.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. A. L. Ball, un-der sheriff, was thrown from his waggon, in the town of Monroe, and received much injury. He has since been removed home.

On Thursday morning Mr James Morrison, Wallkill, and his wife, both aged and inrm persons, had started on their way to see their son-in-law, Dr. Arnell, and, ere they had left sight of their dwelling the horse choaked in ascending a hill, ran back overset the chair, and soon expire!. Mr. Morrison had his col-lar bone and shoulder blade fractured, his shoulder dislocat d, and one of his ribs ken, Mrs M. had her collar bone broken, and was otherwise s verely b u sed.

On the 17th, at New-Windsor, Mr. John Grey, in falling a tree, was but with a limb which fractured his skull, he lingered for three days and expired.

Metancholy.

Mid lebury, Vt. D. c 11 -On Tuesday morn ing of last week John Dearbourn, aged 6 years, son of Nathanel Pearbourn, Esq of this village, whilst his father was after wood for a fire, got out of bed and run to the fire, when his cotton night-gown caught the blaze, which, together with his shirt, was instantly consum d. He made no outcry for help in his distress, because, as he told his father, "] thought I could put it out moself." ris burn was found to be deep and soon proved mortal. He survived only till evening of the same day. Ye parents, who love our children, paint to your selves f you can, w at "ould be your feeling", if deprived of a ten 'er, a darling child in this aggravated manner, and then you will be prepared to drop a tea of tender sympathy with the afflict d parents of this child Nopen can pant the anguish of their hearts, imagination alore can draw the torturing picture.

Melancholy Accident.

Geneva, Dec 25 .- On Satu day last a num ber of new were employed in unloading a sch. which had arrived from the head of the lake They had filed a boat with wood at the sch. in order to ring it to the shere, whe come of it rolled off and carried three men with it into the lake. They endeavored to regain the boat, orrea a the shore, but ow ing to the coldness of the weather, and the bruises received by he wood falling on them, only one was got out alive. The other two, viz. Joseph Wark, of Yorkshire Eng. and John Grifithe, aged 29, of Cornaryon bire, North-Wales, were brought out as soon as they could be found, and every means used to resuscitate them, but it was too late. They had been in America but a few months A great con course of people followed the unfortunate foreigners to an untimely grave.

The Governor of North-Carolina, under the authority of the State, has contracted with Signor Canova, of Rome for a Statue of Washington, to cost \$10,000

Thermometrical Register. Dec 21-27, 1816

_	_	ETER	1	WIND		WEATHER
D	200	SOPM	SR	3 10	IOPM	SEED POLICE
21 20	24	15	NW	W	NW	clear clear, clear
22 5	2	21	Batt.	MK		clear, clear, clear
23 3	40	32	WSW	V	SW	clear, clear, clear
24 30	43	43	W			clear, clear, clear
25 44	47	44	2	. C.L.	SW	cl'dy rain, clear
263	18	+2	NW			clear, clear, clear
27148	531	43	SW	SW	SW	cl'dy, clear, clear

NEW-CORNHILL. HOMAS L. PAINE, informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 11, Union-street, to

No. 10, NEW-CORNHILL; he has for sale, a gene al assortment of European and India Goods. Auso,-One case of German Oll CLOTHS.

Dec. 24

Goods Cheaper than Ever!

E NOS COBB, has purchased at Auction, for cash, a number of articles, among which are-

mong which are—
Calicoes, (warranted fast colors) for 1 shilling per yard; black and green silk Galloons, for 20 cents; pieces India Cotton, 4-4 wide, for 20 cents per yard; 1 piece fine blue Cloth, very cheap; undressed pink Cambrics; twilled Cambric for linings.

N. B. All the winter Goods of said Coss,

must be sold by the last of J nuary.

They now consist of baize Flannels; Broadcloth; worsted Draws; worsted and lamb's wool Hose; German and beaver Gloves, Scotch Plaids; Rattinet; Pelierines; Cashmy, Cassimere, and Merino Shawls ; black pelisse Flanmere, and Marino Shawis; clack pelisse Flan-nel; worsted Caps; scarlet, maroon, and light color Queen's Cloths. Also, for sale, A large variety of staple Goods, well select.

ed for retailing. Among which, are Pins-Tapes Silks, Ribbons, thread and cotton Lace, silk Lace, Cambrics, Callicoes, Lawns, Ginghams. Dimoties, Buttons, ladies' Gloves, fine flag Bandanna Handkerchiefs, India Muslin, imitation Chintz, and silk Shawls, American and British Shirting, English Sheeting, two vards wide. Dec. 24

COPARTNERSHIP PO GEORGE ODIN, informs he and the public that he has far nexion in business with Mr. JOHN LAND PROCTOR, under the Fa GEORGE ODIN & C They offer for sale at No. 5, D

They oner for sale at No. 3, De an extensive assortment of Cullen Ware Goods—Also, Cast Iron, Hall Sheet and Bar Lead, Shot, Gappa Iron, Window Glass, German, Window Glass, German, Will and Gross on the Course of Cast Sicel, Mill and Cross cut & Vices, Wrought and Cut Nails, Bra per Kettles, &c. &c.

John C. Proctor requests all per whom he has unsettled accounts to 5 Dock square and adjust the same

NOTICE.

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FOREIGN.

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Rev. Ebeneza

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that Island.

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THE Copartnership heretofe ing under the firm of MOSES O CO having expired, is this day de mutual consent. All persons have against said firm are requested to person to M GRANT, Jr. No. 7, Union age duly authorised to settle the saw whom all persons indebted are rep make payment.

M. GRANT, J.

H 19 taken store No, 7, Unione 150 reams fine Demy Printing Par 50 do, coarse do do, 100 do, Royal Printing do 200 do. fin and coarse Writing h

30 groce Piess Paper 10 do, white Bounet do. Superfine Letter P. p. r. First quality Kentish Cap and We and House Sheathing do ness continued as above

Just received, a quantity of superie Live Geese Feathers, which, together general assortment of Feathers, the cheap as at any store in Boston, and

GEORGE GOUD. Druggist and Apothecary, No. 62,

Street, (Opposite West-How ESPECIFULLY returns thates habitants of Bosson and its vice the encouragement he las already and flatters himself that the energy

has acquired in bus ness for hinself

than twelve years, will justify him ing a further share in their fators. Personal attention paid to the prep sutting up of medicines. Physicians' prescriptions will be per attended to.

G GOVED keeps constantly for sele, Spear's CALCINED MAGNESIA: le superior in cases of indigestion, he &c. to any other medicine at present For the convenience of the hood, there will be a supply of Medical at the House in Poplar-street, ap with great care, on the same terns shop, or can be got elsewhere. It

SILKS.

TOSIAH DOW, up slain, C square, has opened for sale, lain TALLYN LUSTRINGS and One case fine LINENS, (Bug H

POCKET BOOKS-at 250 JOSIAH DOW, up stairs 6

Wide Flannel, 25 cents per vari Men's Beaver Gioves, at 25 cents Large POCKET BOOKS, at 25 cents Boxes of three-threaded Cotton, C each box, at 25 cts. per box-other articles equally chem.

NEW ESTABLISHMEN BRIDGEWATER and RANK MAIL STAGE, leaves the souths water, every Monday, Wednesday and 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Box o'clock, A. M.; leaves Boston, every Thursday and Saturday, at 1 P. M.

The Propertors assure the Public Pains will be spared in procuring he Carriages and Horses, and a steady as Driver Theys licit a store of p blice SILAS PACKARD. Bridgeouter EDWI: HOWARD, SAMUEL L. BASS, Randolph, N. B. Books will be kept at Trask field's-Lane; Boynton's, sign of the Newbury-street; and Howard & Samuel Control of the Newbury-street in the Newbury-street in

Copartnership Dissolved THE Copartnership heretofore exist the firm of Adams & Safford, is the solved by mutual consent. All personal demands on, or indebted to, the firm quested to call on William Adams, by or Daniel Safford, Water-street, and same.

Hoarhound and Coltsfoots O FOR Sale at STEPHEN DEL dies have been recommended by the sicians in Boston to be a certain cut distressing Cough which now press

town and vicinity

He has also for sale, Symp of Hond
Syrup of Coltstoot, together with

ment of all other kinds of Confection

N. B. Pastry of all kinds and Cal

sorts may be had at the shortest notice

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